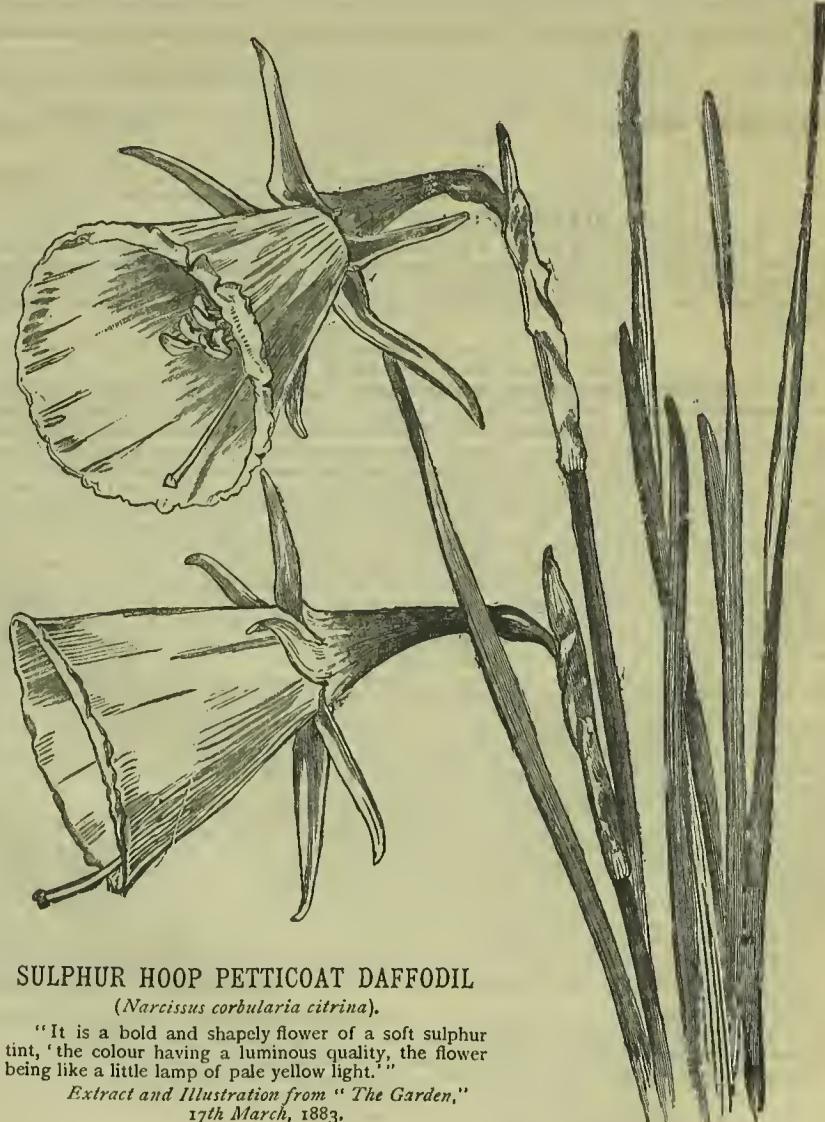


SPRING, 1884.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF DAFFODILS

AND

EPITOMIZED LIST OF HARDY BULBS AND PLANTS.



SULPHUR HOOP PETTICOAT DAFFODIL

(*Narcissus corbularia citrina*).

"It is a bold and shapely flower of a soft sulphur tint, 'the colour having a luminous quality, the flower being like a little lamp of pale yellow light.'

*Extract and Illustration from "The Garden,"
17th March, 1883.*

BARR & SON,

(Formerly BARR & SUGDEN),

12, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

 Please write Order on marginal , and, after filling in name and address, kindly use accompanying envelope.

PARCELS POST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

We shall, when advantageous, use this mode of transit, the articles ordered being under seven pounds, and admitting of safe transmission by "Parcels Post." Plants and heavy packages shall, as hitherto, be sent by Rail, and carriage may be deducted at settlement of account. Orders paid in advance, if sent by Rail, carriage will be prepaid, or a liberal equivalent in goods added. *This latter course will be adopted if we are not otherwise instructed.*

Forward the articles marked on the margin of this List per _____

Railway to _____ Station, and charge them to the account of _____

Postal Address _____

Signature of person ordering _____

Date _____

1884.

DAFFODIL, OR NARCISSUS.

The most beautiful of all Spring flowers is the Daffodil, and its hardiness is beyond all question. The older kinds have withstood uninjured our severest winters for centuries; and the new ones now offered have remained uninjured in the open ground during the late series of severe and protracted winters. Its blossoms withstand frost, snow, rain, and wind, longer than any other spring flower, and this was observed by Shakspeare, when he wrote—

"Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty."

 THE ALDBOROUGH COLLECTION OF DAFFODILS, of which we are the fortunate possessors, is the most complete and unique set of hardy Daffodils ever brought together by an amateur, and exhibit in a most marked degree the industry and enthusiasm of their cultivator, the late lamented eminent horticulturist, the Rev. John Nelson, of Aldborough Rectory. The collection is represented by nearly 150 sorts, embracing almost all the kinds known to amateur horticulturists of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and to Salisbury, Sweet, Haworth, Herbert, and Baker of the present century, and, in addition to these, the recent new hybrid varieties which rank in point of beauty with the magnificent orchids which have been brought into cultivation within the last few years. These new hybrid Daffodils are the result of crosses between the different varieties of the Trumpet Daffodil and the varieties of Poeticus on the one hand, and the Trumpet Daffodil and Montanus on the other. Unfortunately, the gentlemen who produced such wonderful results, and made so many grand additions to a family already rich and varied, have left on record so little data, that we can but surmise how the work was accomplished. However, we know for certain that a cross between the Trumpet and Poeticus Daffodils gives Incomparabilis, *Parkinson's Peerless Daffodil*. Assuming, therefore, that this result is followed by crossing Incomparabilis and Poeticus, what is more natural to expect than Barri, which is simply a reduced Incomparabilis. Then again cross Barri and Poeticus, and we imagine the outcome would be Burbidgei, which is a Poeticus with the crown somewhat larger and retaining the colours of the first hybrid, viz., Incomparabilis. The Eucharis-like Daffodil, Leedsi, we think most likely a cross between Trumpet Albicans and Montanus. The most perfect of all hybrid Daffodils, viz., Nelsoni, would, we think, result from a cross between Trumpet Bicolor and Poeticus, or Macleai possibly assisted, as the Nelsoni's are large forms of Macleai, the most perfect of miniature Daffodils; besides the foregoing results in the production of hybrids there is amongst the new Daffodils of the Trumpet section great variety both in size and colour, which we conclude to be the result of seeding the varieties of the Magni-coronatae Group.

A remarkable feature in many of these hybrid Daffodils is the strongly marked orange-scarlet crown, which we imagine would come from Poeticus poctarum; and others, again, have the crown dark yellow, light yellow, canary-yellow, primrose, silver-white, and some apricot-coloured. The late Mr. Nelson raised a few seedling Daffodils of considerable character, and had he lived a few more years, he doubtless would have made valuable additions to this family. The Rev. Wolcy Dod has for some years past been forming a collection of Daffodils; we hope he will bring some of his energy to bear on the hybridization of this family, and from his personal experience tell us how all these beautiful modern varieties were made. Two Coloured Plates of New Daffodils issued with *The Garden* represent some of the hybrids alluded to above, and those who are desirous of acquainting themselves with the interesting literature of the Daffodil, and the monographs which have been written of this family, should purchase Burbidge's admirable work, which is beautifully illustrated, and written in a most charming style.

"It has been observed," says Mr. Burbidge, "that these beautiful Daffodils are never seen to better advantage than when planted on the moist margins of lakes and streams, or islands, where their golden nodding flowers contrast with the coerulean reflection in the limpid water below."

This seems also to have occurred to Keates, who, in one of his beautiful poems, asks—

"What first inspired a bard of old to sing
Narcissus pining o'er the untainted spring?"

Shelley speaks of the Daffodils thus—

"And Narcissi, the fairest among them all,
Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's recess,
Till they die of their own dear loveliness."

Wordsworth pays a graceful tribute to the Narcissus—

"When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of golden Daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."

CULTURE AND ADAPTATION.—The Daffodil may be grown in any soil and situation, but it thrives best in a fertile loam. In planting, the top of the bulb should be three to four inches below the surface; but when it is planted in permanent beds, &c., and summer flowers are cultivated over it, we have known the roots in such cases planted at a depth of 12 inches. In beds the larger flowering Daffodils are charming, and for edgings the dwarf growing kinds are most beautiful. In flower borders and shrubberies groups of Daffodils look splendid. For naturalization in woodland walks, semi-wild places, on the margins of lakes, streams, and plantations, and also amongst grass, few hardy flowers look so natural and pleasing as the Daffodil.

A selection, consisting of varieties from the three groups, gives a succession of flowers from February till June. The Trumpet Section of Daffodils flower in succession, one variety following the other from February till the end of April. The Nonsuch Section of Daffodils begin flowering in March, and succeed each other till May. The third group of Daffodils, the Poet's Narcissus, the Tazetta or Bunch-flowered Daffodils, &c., commence flowering early in April, and furnish a succession of flowers till June.

Cut blooms of Daffodils are most elegant in vases, and are in abundance at a season when other flowers are scarce. They also supplement and mix admirably with hot-house flowers. For three months in Spring cut flowers from our collection of Daffodils will be exhibited at the various Spring Shows and Fortnightly Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, also at the Spring Flower Show held at the Royal Botanic Gardens. Awards, etc., from the Royal Horticultural Society at sundry times for our Exhibitions of DAFFODILS.

Two Gold Banksian Medals, One Silver Banksian Medal, One large Silver Gilt Floral Medal, and several other Medals, with numerous Votes of Thanks and many Certificates for individual Daffodils.

Also from Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, many Awards and Certificates.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

Inexpensive Daffodils from Groups I., II., and III., to plant in Grass, Orchards, and by the side of Streams and Lakes.

s. d.		s. d.
..... 1000 in 10 var. 8 <i>4</i> / ₁₀ , in 20 var. 100/ ₁₀ , in 30 var. 140 0		..... 50 in 10 var. 6 <i>0</i> / ₁₀ , in 17 var. 8 <i>0</i> / ₁₀ , in 25 var. 10 6
..... 500 in 10 var. 4 <i>2</i> / ₁₀ , in 20 var. 60/ ₁₀ , in 30 var. 80 0		..... 30 in 10 var. 4 <i>0</i> / ₁₀ , in 15 var. 6 <i>0</i> / ₁₀ , in 30 var. 10 6
..... 100 in 10 var. 10 <i>6</i> / ₁₀ , in 20 var. 15/ ₁₀ , in 30 var. 21 0		..... 12 in 12 varieties 2 <i>6</i> / ₁₀ , 3 <i>6</i> / ₁₀ , 4 <i>6</i> / ₁₀ , 5 <i>6</i> / ₁₀ to 7 6
..... Choice mixed, for naturalization	per 1000, 6 <i>3</i> / ₁₀ ; per 100, 7 <i>6</i> / ₁₀ ; per doz. 1 6	
..... Fine	" 4 <i>2</i> / ₁₀ ; " 5 <i>6</i> / ₁₀ ; "	1 0
..... The Great Nonsuch Daffodil, mixed yellow varieties	6 <i>0</i> / ₁₀ ; " 7 <i>6</i> / ₁₀	1 6

The Aldborough Collection of Daffodils

The Ainsborough Collection of Balloons.	
..... 3 each of 50 varieties	..... 84/ & 105 o
..... 1 " "	..... 30/ & 42 o
..... 3 each of 25 varieties	..... 42/ & 63 o
..... 1 " "	..... 16/ & 25 o
	..... 5 each of 12 varieties
	..... 21/ , 30/ or 42 o
	..... 15/ , 21/ , or 30 o
	..... 10/6 , 15/ , or 21 o
	..... 5/6 , 7/6 , or 12 o

N.B.—The Grouping of the Daffodils is intended to assist purchasers in making their own selections ; each group represents a distinct feature in the shape of the flower, which is fully explained in the notes.

DAFFODIL, DAFFADILLY, DAFFADOWNDILLY, LENT LILIES, OR TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

GROUP I.—Magni-coronatae of Baker, Ajax of Haworth, Pseudo-Narcissus of Parkinson, which includes Bulbocodium or Corbularia (Hoop Petticoat or Medusa's Trumpet).

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—Crown or trumpet as long or rather longer than the divisions of the perianth.

The first systematic arrangement of this family is found in Parkinson's "Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris; or, A Garden of All Sorts of Pleasant Flowers," published 1629, the author describing 94 kinds of Daffodils. Haworth, in 1831, published his *Narcissus* Monograph as a Supplement to Sweet's "Flower Garden," and about the same time Dean Herbert embodied in his "Amaryllidaceæ" the result of a careful study of the genus *Narcissus* from living plants in English gardens. Baker's review of the genus *Narcissus* appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1870. Burbidge's "History and Culture," with coloured plates and descriptions of all known species and principal varieties of *Narcissus*, was published 1875. Mr. Burbidge's book is written in a most charming style, and traces the literature of the Daffodil as far back as 1570, when Lobel alludes to the culture of the *Narcissus*.

The Aldborough Collection of Daffodils, which we describe in our present issue, embraces many very fine varieties, few of which were known to Mr. Burbidge in 1875. The new Daffodils are indicated by an *.

The Trumpet Daffodils flower in the following succession : *Cambricus* and *Obvalaris* generally commence in February, and are closely followed by *Nanus*, *Minor*, *Purius*, the native Lent Lily (*Pseudo-Narcissus*), *Lobularis*, and the early-flowering varieties of *Bicolors*, viz., *Horsfieldi*, *Empress*, etc. These again are followed by *Lorifolius*, *Lorifolius Emperor*, *Maximus*, *Major*, *Rugilobus*, *Bicolor*, *Bicolor maximus*, *Bicolor primulinus*, *Principps*, etc.

The Grand Trumpeters include all the varieties of Bicolor, Lorifolius Emperor, Maximus, Major, Princes, Rugilobus, Spurius, Telamonius, etc., also all the other new large Trumpet Daffodils, except Humei, Exquisite, and William Goldring; these three remarkable hybrids have the divisions of the perianth overlapping the trumpet, thus indicating in this cross a touch of Montanus; Bicolor primulinus, Bicolor J. B. M. Camm and Mrs. J. B. M. Camm are very distinct and beautiful; Cernuus pulcher is a beautiful white Ajax; Shirley Hibberd is elegant in outline; Hudibras is a very characteristic flower; John Nelson is the noblest flower in the group.

..... Hoop Petticoat (<i>Corbularia conspicua</i>), golden-yellow, charming in pots and as edges	per 100, 18/-	2	6.0	3	..... *Bicolor J. B. M. Gamm, white, s. d. s. d. primrose trumpet, the most beautiful of all.....	36	0..3	5
..... Hoop Petticoat (<i>Corbularia Glusii</i> , syn. <i>alba</i>), pure white, home-grown roots, per pot of 6 roots, 3/6; collected roots, per pot of 6 roots, 2/6 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... *Bicolor Mrs. J. B. M. Gamm, white, sulphur trumpet, most beautiful.....	5	6	
..... Hoop Petticoat (<i>Corbularia citrina</i>), beautiful sulphur colour	6.0	9	..... *Bicolor <i>maximus</i> , white, beautifully imbricated, trumpet golden, very large	15	0..1	6		
..... Abscisus, sulphur white, trumpet yellow	4	6.0	6	..... *Bicolor <i>primulinus</i> , primrose, trumpet yellow, very large	21	0..2	0	
..... Albicans, white, trumpet primrose changing to white	10	6..1	0	..... *Bicolor <i>sulphureacens</i> , sulphur, trumpet yellow, very large	21	0..2	0	
..... Bicolor, white, trumpet golden	10	6..1	0	..... Bicolor <i>anceps</i> , sulphur, trumpet golden	10	6..1	0	
..... *Bicolor <i>albidus</i> , sulphur white, trumpet golden	18	0..2	0	..... Breviflos, sulphur white, trumpet yellow	4	6.0	6	
..... *Bicolor Empress, white, trumpet golden, very large and early	15	0..1	6	..... *Backhousei, sulphur white, trumpet yellow, very distinct	5	6		
..... *Bicolor Horsfieldi, white, trumpet golden, large and very early	9	0	10	..... Cambriacus, sulphur white, trumpet yellow, very early	4	6.0	6	

	per doz.	each.	per doz.	each.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
..... <i>Capax (Eystettensis)</i> , Queen Anne's primrose-coloured Double Daffodil	10	6...1 0	..... <i>Lobularia grandiflora</i> , yellow,	
..... <i>Cernua</i> , silvery white	10	6...1 0	..... very double and dwarf	3 6...0 4
..... * <i>Cernuus pulcher</i> , white, primrose trumpet, changing to white, very large	15	0...1 6	..... <i>Lorifolius sulphur</i> , sulphur, trumpet golden	1 6...0 6
..... * <i>Cowani</i> , white, trumpet sulphur, distinct small flower	5	6 * <i>Lorifolius Emperor</i> , primrose, golden trumpet, very large	21 0...2 0
..... * <i>Edith Barber</i> , primrose, trumpet yellow, small and dwarf, very beautiful	2	6	..... <i>Major</i> , golden-yellow, very large	2 6...0 3
..... * <i>Exquisite</i> , sulphury white, trumpet primrose, very early and distinct	36	0...3 6 * <i>Major luteus</i> , yellow, with large gashed trumpet	5 6...0 6
..... * <i>F. W. Burbidge</i> , white, sulphur trumpet, very handsome	36	0...3 6	..... <i>Maximus</i> , golden-yellow, very large	4 6...0 6
..... * <i>Gladstone</i> , perianth and trumpet light yellow	10	6...1 0 * <i>Milneri</i> , perianth and trumpet sulphur, small neat flower	3 6
..... * <i>Hudibras</i> , yellow, large and very distinct	21	0...2 0	..... <i>Minor</i> , fine golden-yellow, rare species	5 6...0 6
..... * <i>Her Majesty</i> , perianth and trumpet fine light yellow	10	6...1 0	..... <i>Moschatius</i> , white, sulphur trumpet	6...1 0
..... * <i>Humel albidus</i> , sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very distinct	7	6...0 9 * <i>Mooreanus</i> , light yellow, with long narrow regularly lobed rich yellow trumpet, very distinct	5 6
..... * <i>Humel albidus paradoxus</i> , sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very large and distinct	2	6	..... <i>Nanus</i> , yellow, a fine dwarf species for edging, very early, per 100 15s.	2 6...0 3
..... * <i>Humel concolor</i> , uniform yellow	2	6	..... <i>Obvalaris</i> (The Yellow Tenby Daffodil) a very early and distinct species	per 100, 15s. 2 6...0 3
..... * <i>Humel concolor monstrosus</i> , uniform yellow	3	6	..... <i>Princeps</i> , sulphury white, trumpet yellow, very large	per 100, 15s. 2 6...0 3
..... * <i>John Nelson</i> , golden-yellow, large and very handsome	10	6	..... <i>Rugilobus</i> , sulphury white, trumpet yellow, large	per 100, 15s. 2 6...0 3
..... <i>Lady Doneraille</i> , perianth and trumpet fine pale yellow	10	6...1 0 * <i>Shirley Hibberd</i> , yellow, large and very distinct	25 0...2 6
..... <i>Lent Lily</i> , or <i>Daffadowndilly</i> (Daffodil of English Meadows, Copses, etc.), sulphury white, trumpet yellow	per 1000, 42s. ; per 100, 7s. 6d.	1 6...0 3	..... <i>Spurillus</i> , yellow, very distinct and large	per 100, 15s. 2 6...0 3
..... <i>Lent Lily</i> , double, a very rare English bulb	10	6...1 0 * <i>Stellatus</i> , perianth and trumpet yellow, handsome	7 6...0 9
..... <i>Lobularis</i> , sulphury, trumpet yellow, small and dwarf	2	6...0 3	..... <i>Telamonius plenus</i> , large, double golden-yellow, largest roots, per 100, 7s. 6d.	1 6...0 3
..... <i>Lobularis plenus</i> , dwarf, double yellow	2	6...0 3	..... <i>Telamonius plenus</i> , large, double golden-yellow, second size roots, per 100, 5s. 6d.	1 0...0 3
..... <i>Lobularis plenus odoratissimus</i> , dwarf, double yellow, sweet-scented	5	6...0 6	..... <i>Tortuosus</i> , white, trumpet primrose	10 6...1 0

THE MOCK-DAFFODIL WITH CHALICE-SHAPED CROWN.

GROUP II.—Medii-coronatae of Baker, Queltia, Philogyne, etc., of Haworth, Peerless, Nonsuch, etc., of Parkinson.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—Crown half as long as the divisions of the perianth, but in one or two cases three-quarters as long.

It is pretty generally supposed that the varieties in this group are hybrids (excepting, perhaps, *Juncifolius*). It is true, *Incomparabilis* is found wild in France and Spain, but Dean Herbert and others have produced it by crossing *Poeticus* with a Trumpet Daffodil. Macleai is considered by Baker between a *Tazetta* and a Trumpet Daffodil. Although we have no positive data as to the parentage of the new hybrids described in this group, we think it may fairly be assumed that *Poeticus* and the Trumpet Daffodils gave all the varieties of *Incomparabilis*, which have always the crown yellow; *Poeticus* or *Montanus*, with *Cernuus* or *Albicans*, gave the varieties of *Vincenti*, which have the perianth white, or sulphur-white, and the crown always canary-yellow. The same cross would give *Lcedsi* “the Eucharis-like Daffodil,” which has the perianth white, and the crown white, or primrose, changing to white. *Poeticus* and *Bicolor* would give *Nelsoni*. *Poeticus* and *Incomparabilis* would give *Barri*, which may be considered a small *Incomparabilis*.

The varieties in this group commence flowering in March and furnish a succession till May.

	per doz.	each.	per doz.	each.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
..... <i>Incomparabilis</i> , double yellow, “Butter and Eggs” per 100, 7s. 6d.	1	6...0 3 * <i>Incomparabilis concolor</i> , Frank Miles, crown tinged, large flower	15 0...1 6
..... <i>Incomparabilis</i> , double white, orange nectary, “Eggs and Bacon”	3	6...0 4 * <i>Incomparabilis concolor grandiflorus</i> , large flower	5 6...0 6
..... <i>Incomparabilis</i> , double white, sulphur nectary, “Codlings and Cream”	4	6...0 6 * <i>Incomparabilis concolor minor</i> , yellow	5 6...0 6
..... <i>Incomparabilis</i> , yellow, crown sometimes stained	per 100, 7s. 6d.	1 6...0 3 * <i>Incomparabilis concolor nanus</i> , small flower	per 100, 10s. 6d. 2 0...0 3
..... * <i>Incomparabilis aurantius</i> , yellow, crown stained	per 100, 10s. 6d.	2 0...0 3 * <i>Incomparabilis concolor stellatus</i> , starry-flowered	4 6...0 6
..... <i>Incomparabilis semi-partitus</i> , pale primrose, cup sulphur, and deeply lobed, very rare	2	6 * <i>Incomparabilis Leedsii</i> , yellow, crown stained orange-scarlet	per 100, 15s. 2 6...0 3
..... * <i>Incomparabilis concolor</i> , yellow	4	6...0 6 * <i>Incomparabilis Leedsii</i> , Charles James Backhouse, yellow, crown orange-scarlet, splendid .....	.. 5 6
..... * <i>Incomparabilis concolor expansus</i> , large spreading crown	5	6...0 6 * <i>Incomparabilis Leedsii expansus</i> , large spreading crown	5 6...0 6
..... * <i>Incomparabilis concolor</i> , Edward Hart, yellow, very distinct	7	6...0 9		

	per doz. each. s. d. s. d.	per doz. each. s. d. s. d.	
..... *Incomparabilis Leedsl marginatus, yellow, crown edged orange-scarlet	4 6...0 6	..... *Vincenti stellatus, white, crown canary-yellow, starry flower	15 0...1 6
..... *Incomparabilis Leedsl minor, yellow, crown stained orange-scarlet	3 6...0 4	..... *Leedsl, white, crown silvery-white	25 0...2 6
..... *Incomparabilis sulphureus sulphur, crown yellow	3 6...0 4	..... *Leedsl amabilis, long lemon crown	15 0...1 6
..... *Incomparabilis sulphureus aurso-tinctus, crown orange-stained	3 6...0 4	..... *Leedsl galanthiflorus major, large drooping flowers .....	... ... 2 6
..... *Incomparabilis sulphureus sulphureus, large spreading crown	5 6...0 6	..... *Leedsl galanthiflorus minor, medium sized drooping flowers .....	... ... 2 6
..... *Incomparabilis sulphureus grandiflorus, large flower	5 6...0 6	..... *Leedsl Gsm, lemon cup, model form .....	... ... 3 6
..... *Incomparabilis sulphureus Leedsl, large flower, with conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown	10 6...1 0	..... *Leedsl gloriosus major, with canary crown	21 0...2 0
..... *Incomparabilis sulphurus stellatus, starry-flowered	5 6...0 6	..... *Leedsl gloriosus minor, with small canary crown	15 0...1 6
..... *Incomparabilis albidus, sulphury white, crown yellow	5 6...0 6	..... *Leedsl superbus, silver-white cup	25 0...2 6
..... *Incomparabilis albidus slatus, tall and handsome	7 6...0 9	..... *Barri, yellow	7 6...0 9
..... *Incomparabilis albidus elongatus, long elegant crown .....	... ... 2 6	..... *Barri albidus, sulphury white, crown yellow	7 6...0 9
..... *Incomparabilis albidus expansus, cup large and spreading	10 6...1 0	..... *Barri albidus expansus, spreading crown	10 6...1 0
..... *Incomparabilis albidus Leedsl, large flower with conspicuous orange-scarlet stained crown	7 6...0 9	..... *Barri albidus aurantius, orange-stained crown	15 0...1 6
..... *Incomparabilis albidus major, large-flowered	5 6...0 6	..... *Barri albidus John Stvenson, sulphury white, large spreading crown	7 6...0 9
..... *Incomparabilis pallidus aurantius, large white flowers, with orange-tinted crown	7 6...0 9	..... *Barri albus, white, crown yellow	21 0...2 0
..... *Incomparabilis pallidus Princess Mary of Cambridge, new .....	... ... 3 6	..... *Barri albus stellatus, white, crown citron	10 6...1 0
..... *Incomparabilis albus, white, crown yellow	7 6...0 9	..... *Barri albus aureo-tinctus, white, lemon crown, tinged orange	10 6...1 0
..... *Incomparabilis albus aureo-tinctus, crown stained orange	10 6...1 0	..... *Barri albus Beauty, white, crown yellow, edged scarlet .....	... ... 3 6
..... *Incomparabilis albus Crawfordi, large flower .....	... ... 2 6	..... *Barri conspicuous, yellow, crown conspicuously edged scarlet	25 0...2 6
..... *Incomparabilis albus elatus, tall, large flower	15 0...1 6	..... *Barri conspicuous minor, yellow, crown edged orange-scarlet	15 0...1 6
..... *Incomparabilis albus Harpur Crswe, large flower	10 6...1 0	..... *Barri stellatus sulphurus, primrose, cream yellow, flower starry	10 6...1 0
..... *Incomparabilis albus magnificus, large flower .....	... ... 2 6	..... *Barri sulphureus, primrose, yellow crown	5 6...0 6
..... *Incomparabilis albus Milneri, crown tinged orange .....	... ... 2 6	..... *Barri sulphureus minor, sulphur, crown yellow	10 6...1 0
..... *Incomparabilis albus nanus, dwarf, small flower	15 0...1 6	..... *Nelsoni, white, crown yellow .....	... ... 2 6
..... *Incomparabilis albus Stella, very early	3 6...0 4	..... *Nelsoni major, large flower .....	... ... 3 6
..... *Vincsnti gloriosus, white, crown canary-yellow, medium-sized flower	15 0...1 6	..... *Nelsoni minor, small flower .....	... ... 2 6
..... *Vincenti Katherins Spurssll, white, crown canary-yellow, large flower .....	... ... 2 6	..... *Nelsoni pulchellus, small flower, beautifully imbricated .....	... ... 3 6
..... *Vincenti Minnis Hums, white, large canary-yellow crown .....	... ... 3 6	..... Juncifolius, a charming small yellow species	5 6...0 6
..... *Vincenti Miriam Barton, delicate primrose, crown canary-yellow	15 0...1 6	..... Macclai, white, crown yellow, a miniature bicolor	3 6...0 4
		..... Montanus, white, a rare species .....	... ... 3 6
		..... Odorus, rich yellow, crown deeply lobed	per 100, 7/6 1 6...0 3
		..... Odorus minor, rich yellow, very dwarf	1 6...0 3
		..... Odorus minor plesnus, rich golden-yellow, Queen Anne's Double Jonquil	5 6...0 6
		..... Odorus rugulosus, rich yellow, straight wrinkled crown per 100, 10/5 1 6...0 3	
		..... Schizanthes orientalis, yellow, crown elegantly lobed, a distinct species	3 6...0 4

THE SMALL-CROWNED DAFFODIL, OR TRUE NARCISSUS.

GROUP III.—Parv-coronatae of Baker; Hermions and Helena of Haworth; the Primrose-Peerless and Purple-ringed Daffodils of Parkinson.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTER.—Crown less than half as long as the divisions of the perianth.

In this series Poeticus is considered the true Narcissus; Biflorus is Parkinson's Primrose-Peerless, a supposed hybrid; Burbidgei is a hybrid belonging to the new Narcissi, and is the connecting link between Groups 2 and 3. We assume that Poeticus and Barri gave Burbidgei. (See Coloured Plate in "The Garden," 1880.)

The early Poeticus commence flowering in March, and the late-flowering close the Daffodil season towards the end of May. Gracilis with the Double White, Gardenia-flowered Daffodil, Poeticus plenus, are the last to bloom.

	per doz. each. s. d. s. d.	per doz. each. s. d. s. d.	
..... Biflorus, white, yellow crown, two-flowered	per 100, 75. 6d. 1 6...0 3	..... *Burbidgei conspicuus, sulphury white, large crown edged scarlet	25 0...2 6
..... *Burbidgei, white, crown margined cinnabar-red	5 6...0 6	..... *Burbidgei delicatus, sulphury, crown yellow .....	... ... 2 6
..... *Burbidgei albidus, sulphury white, crown margined orange-scarlet	10 6...1 0	..... *Burbidgei expansus, white, crown citron stained orange	10 6...1 0
..... *Burbidgesi albidus aurantius, orange-scarlet crown	15 0...1 6	..... *Burbidgesi grandiflorus, white, crown citron	7 6...0 9

	per doz. s. d.	each. s. d.	per doz. s. d.	each. s. d.
..... *Burbidgei grandiflorus expansus, white, expanded citron crown	10 6	1 0	..... Poeticus angustifolius, pure white, crown margined rose, very early-flowering	per 100, 10/6 1 6... 0 3
..... *Burbidgei luteus, yellow, very fine	10 6	1 0	..... Poeticus grandiflorus, pure white, crimson crown, flower very large.. ...	7 6
..... *Burbidgei marginatus, white, crown lemon, edged, orange-scarlet	15 0	1 6	..... Poeticus ornatus, pure white, crown margined scarlet, very early-flowering	per 100, 18s. 2 6... 0 3
..... *Burbidgei minor, sulphur white, crown slightly tinged orange	15 0	1 6	..... Poeticus poetarum, pure white, crown crimson, very early-flowering	7 6... 0 9
..... *Burbidgei perfectus, sulphur, crown yellow, small neat flower .....	....	2 6	..... Poeticus plenus, pure white, sweet-scented Gardenia-flowered. English roots, per 100, 5/6; Dutch roots, per 100, 7/6	1 6... 0 3
..... *Burbidgei stellatus, white, crown yellow	7 6... 0	9	..... Poeticus recurvus, pure white, crown margined red, May-flowering, very large.. per 100, 3/6 & 5/6 1 6... 0 3	
..... *Burbidgei sulphureus stellatus, primrose crown edged scarlet	7 6... 0	9	..... Tazetta lacticolor, delicate primrose, yellow crown	5 6... 0 6
..... Gracilis, yellow, an elegant late-flowering species	3 6... 0	4	..... Tazetta papyraceus, pure white	2 6... 0 3
..... Intermedius major, primrose, crown yellow	2 6... 0	3	..... Tazetta præcox, white, primrose crown	3 6... 0 4
..... Intermedius minor, primrose, crown yellow, very dwarf	1 6... 0	3	..... Tazetta nobilissimus, double white	7 6... 0 9
..... Intermedius bifrons, yellow, crown orange	3 6... 0	4	..... Tazetta Romanus, double white	2 6... 0 3
..... Poeticus verus, pure white, crown margined red, small-flowered, very rare	10 6... 1	0		

JONQUILS, SWEET-SCENTED, Etc.

Jonquils, both double and single, are greatly prized for their elegant sweet-scented flowers. When for indoor decoration, grow three or more in a 5-inch pot. Cultivation same as recommended for the Hyacinth, page 7.

	per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.
..... Double, rich deep yellow, largest roots	3 0	..... Single, rich yellow, largest roots, 7/6 per 100 1 6
..... " second size roots	2 0	..... " second size roots, 5/6 1 0

..... Parkinson's Campanellii Giant Jonquill, flowers uniform yellow, very decorative in or out of doors, and as a cut flower much prized. Per 100, 5s. 6d.; per dozen, 1s.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS (BUNCH-FLOWERED DAFFODIL) FOR POT CULTURE AND OUT OF DOORS.

The rich golden-yellow and snow-white flowers of the Polyanthus Narcissi during winter and spring, form a pleasing variety in the decoration of the conservatory and sitting-room. One to three bulbs may be grown in a pot. Culture the same as recommended for the Hyacinth, page 7. For flower garden decoration plant so that the base of the bulb is at a depth of 9 to 12 inches from the surface.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.	s. d.	
..... 6 each 12 splendid varieties	22 6	..... 2 each 12 splendid varieties	6 6
..... 3 each 12 ditto ditto	12 0	..... 1 each 12 ditto ditto	3s. 6d. & 5 6
..... Choice mixed varieties for Flower Garden, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per dozen, 2s.			

EPITOMIZED FROM THE DESCRIPTIVE AUTUMN CATALOGUE.

Should fuller information be wanted than is contained in this Abridged List, we shall be happy to send a copy of THE DESCRIPTIVE AUTUMN CATALOGUE on application.

HYACINTHS, IN SIX DISTINCT COLOURS, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE IN BEDS, RIBBONS, OR GROUPS.

When in Holland, Mr. Barr selected the 6 varieties of Hyacinths offered as being distinct in colour, of fine habit, and having large flower spikes. They will also be found valuable for filling rustic baskets, flower boxes, and vases.

	s. d.	s. d.	
..... 100 in 6 distinct beautiful varieties	1 9 0	..... 24 in 6 distinct beautiful varieties	0 7 6
..... 50 in 6 ditto	0 14 6	..... 12 in 6 ditto	0 4 0
..... "BARR'S BEAUTIFUL DUTCH MIXTURE OF HYACINTHS."			

This beautiful mixture of Hyacinths was specially arranged for by Mr. Barr on the occasion of his visit to one of the large Dutch Bulb Farms. The colours are evenly blended, and produce a fine effect in flower beds, &c. The colours represented are scarlet, purple, lavender, porcelain, azure-blue, mauve, white, rose, bluish, yellow, &c..... per 100, 25/-; per dozen 4 0

HYACINTHS IN MIXED SHADES FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE.

For groups in flower borders and for filling beds, these mixed hyacinths are very effective.

	per 100.	per doz.	per 100.	per doz.
..... Red, Double, various shades	21 0	3 0	..... Red, Single, various shades	21 0
..... Blue, " ditto	21 0	3 0	..... Blue, " ditto	21 0
..... White, " ditto	21 0	3 0	..... White, " ditto	21 0
..... "BARR'S BEAUTIFUL DUTCH MIXTURE OF HYACINTHS," for mixed borders, shrubberies, and naturalization .....			..... per 100, 17/6; per dozen 2 6	

POMPON OR MINIATURE HYACINTHS.

In children's gardens and small flower beds, the Miniature Hyacinth, Scilla sibirica and bifolia, Spring Snowflakes, Dwarf Narcissus nanus and Hoop Petticoat, Dog's Tooth Violets, Anemone fulgens, Duc Van Thol Tulips, Triteleias, Crocus, Iris reticulata, Grape Hyacinths, Hepaticas, Iris persica, Jonquils, Sisyrinchium grandiflorum, Snowdrops, Chionodoxa Luciliae (*The Glory of the Snow*), and the Double Saxifraga granulata, all intermingled, make an exceedingly fine display, and give a succession of flowers throughout the Spring months.

	s. d.	s. d.	
..... 6 each of 6 pretty varieties	10 6	..... 1 each of 6 pretty varieties	2 0
..... 3 " " "	5 6	..... Fine mixed varieties, 3s. per doz.; per 100 21 0	
..... 2 " " "	3 6	..... Choice " " "	4s. " " 30 0

DWARF WHITE ROMAN HYACINTH FOR EARLY FORCING (*Selected Bulbs*).

The Dwarf pure white Sweet-Scented Roman Hyacinth is now universally prized in bouquets. It flowers during October, November, and December. The bulbs are potted in succession, say 3 to 6 in a pot, during August, September, and October; when well rooted, they should be placed in a moderately moist warm temperature, and forced gently, water being given freely. 2/- per 100; 3/- per doz.; 4d. each.

PAPER WHITE AND DOUBLE ROMAN NARCISSUS, ALSO BLUE ROMAN HYAC.

..... Paper White Narcissus, Sweet-Scented, for Early Forcing. This beautiful pure white Narcissus is in flower with the Roman Hyacinth when cultivated in the same way. 12s. 6d. per 100; 2s. per doz.

..... Double Roman Narcissus, for Early Forcing. This Narcissus comes into flower with the Paper White, and as the individual blossoms are large, they are separately mounted, and used in small bouquets and button holes. 17s. 6d. per 100; 2s. per doz.

..... The Blue Roman Hyacinth flowers from a fortnight to three weeks later than the white Roman Hyacinth.
12s. 6d. per 100; 2s. per dozen; 3d. each.

HYACINTHS.

FOR CULTURE IN GLASSES, JARDINETS, POTS, AND FOR EXHIBITION.

CULTURE.—Immediately after potting the Hyacinth, which may be done in succession, from September to December, place the pots out of doors on a bed of ashes, and cover with six inches of the same material, but if it can be commanded, a covering of cocoa fibre is preferable; in six to eight weeks the pots will be full of roots. If very early flowers are required, those potted in September may be forced gently in December, giving abundance of water; but if finely developed trusses and rich colours are preferred to very early flowers, the Hyacinth must not be forced, but when removed from under the covering out of doors, should be placed on the shelf of a greenhouse, in a sitting-room window, or in a cold frame, close to the glass, always in the most genial and sunniest situation at command, and the plants allowed to develop their flowers gradually and naturally, water being given regularly and freely, as it is well known to professional cultivators that failures, for the most part with Hyacinths, arise from allowing the soil to become dry. Abundance of air is necessary, but a dry atmosphere and a draughty situation should be sedulously avoided, as these, and such like causes, shrivel up the flower buds. To secure a succession of Hyacinths, remove from under the ashes or fibre a proportion say once a fortnight from the middle of December to middle of February.

If the Hyacinth is grown in glasses, the base of the bulb should just touch the water, and a little charcoal be placed in the glass to keep the water sweet. It is, however, preferable to fill the glasses with prepared Charcoal and Cocoa Fibre (for which see p. 15). Place the glasses in a room without a fire, or, better still, in the shady part of a greenhouse, and when the glass is full of roots and the plant has made a little top growth, place it in the sunniest situation at command till the flower spike is well developed ; then remove the glasses where the flowers are to be enjoyed.

flowers are to be enjoyed.	<i>L</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	..... 100 choice exhibition Hyacintbs	<i>L</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	..... 25 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths	<i>L</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
..... 100 choice exhibition Hyacintbs	5	5	0	..... 25 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths	1	1	0	..... 100 choice exhibition Hyacintbs	2	10	0
..... 50 " " "	2	10	0	..... 12 " " " "	10	6	&	..... 3 each in 30 very fine varieties "	0	12	0
..... 25 " " "	1	5	0	..... 3 each in 30 very fine varieties "	3	3	0	..... 100 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths	0	15	0
..... 12 " " "	3	"	20	..... 3 each in 30 very fine varieties "	2	2	0	..... 50 " " "	4	4	0
..... 100 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths	4	4	0	..... 3 each in 30 very fine varieties "	1	10	0	..... 50 " " "	2	2	0
..... 50 " " "	1	"	12	..... 100 extra fine varieties of Hyacinths	7	6	&	..... 50 " " "	0	9	0

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS.

The Early Single Tulip has a greater variety of rich, delicate, and attractive colours than any other section of spring-flowering bulbs.

	s. d.		s. d.
..... 5 each 30 splendid varieties	21 0	..... 10 each of 20 beautiful varieties	21 0
..... 3 each 30	15 0	..... 5 each of 20	11 0
..... 3 each 20	10 6	..... 3 each of 20	6 6
..... 3 each 10	7 6	..... 1 each of 20	2 6
..... Fine mixed, 48s. per 1,000, 5s. 6d. per 100, 9d. per dozen.			
..... Choice mixed, 70s.	7s. 6d.	..... 1s.	
..... Splendid mixed, from named varieties, 90s. per 1,000, 10s. 6d. per 100, 1s. 6d. per dozen.			

EARLY DOUBLE TULIPS.

Double Tulips have massive, brilliant, diversified, and beautifully coloured flowers, and are suitable for beds on the lawn, terrace, etc., also as edgings to Rose beds and shrubberies. Planted in groups of three or more in flower and shrubbery borders they are very effective.

	s. d.		s. d.
..... 5 each, 20 splendid varieties	12 6	..... 1 each, 12 splendid varieties	2 6
.... 3 , " 20 , " , "	8 6	..... Fine mixed, 5s. 6d. per 100, 9d. per doz.	
.... 1 , " 20 , " , "	3 6	..... Choice mixed, 7s. 6d. , " 15. "	

..... Double Duc Van Thol, red, margined yellow. This dwarf showy early-flowering Tulip is useful for edging and broad marginal lines. 36s. per 1000; 4s. 6d per 100; 9d. per dozen.

VARIEGATED LEAVED TULIPS.

These are decorative from the time they appear above ground, and are as ornamental in as out of doors.
..... 3 each of 8 varieties 12 0 | 1 each of the 8 varieties 4

MAY-FLOWERING SINGLE TULIPS.

PULIPS, WITH LACINIATE

..... Fine Mixed	per 100, 5/6; per doz.	x	10 |	..... Splendid Mixed	per 100, 7/6; per doz.	x	6
CHEAP DUTCH CROCUS.							
..... 1000 in 8 varieties	16	0	|	..... 250 in 8 varieties			s. d.
..... 500 in 8 "	8	6	|	..... 100 in 8 "			4 6
..... Mixed , all colours.....							2 0
	per 1000, 1s. 6d., per 1000, 12s. 6d.						
	per 1000, per 100, per doz.					per 1000, per 100, per doz.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
..... Blue and Purple, mixed	15	6	1	9.0	4		
..... Striped, mixed	15	6	1	9.0	4		
..... White, mixed	15	6	1	9.0	4		
..... Golden-Yellow, very fine	14	6	1	6.0	4		
..... Large Golden-Yellow	21	0	2	6.0	4		
..... Extra large Golden-Yellow	30	0	3	6.0	6		
	..... Cloth of Silver, white, striped						
					purple or lilac	18	0..2
					..... Cloth of Gold, golden-yellow,		0...0
					..... striped brown	18	0..2
					..... Scotch, white, striped purple	25	0..3
					..... Versicolor, white, striped purp	18	0..2

CHOICE NAMED DUTCH CROCUS.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
.....1000 in 10 splendid varieties	28 0	.....250 in 10 splendid varieties	7 6		
.....500 in 10	14 6	.....100 in 10	4 0		
.....Extra fine mixed, from named varieties, all colours, per 100, per doz., per 100, 2s. 6d., per 1,000, 2s. 2d.					
	s. d. s. d.			per 100 per doz.	
.....Barr's New Golden-Yellow, roots very large, and generally producing from 12 to 18 flowers each... 4 6...0 9		.....Mrs. Beecher Stowe, pure white ... 3 6...0 6			
.....Baron von Brunon, large dark purple	3 6...0 6	.....Mont Blanc, large pure white	3 6...0 6		
.....David Rizzio, deep purple	3 6...0 6	.....Ne Plus Ultra, fine lilac-purple	3 0...0 6		
.....La Majestueuse, violet-striped, on a delicately tinted ground	3 6...0 6	.....Pride of Albion, white, striped violet, large and fine	3 6...0 6		
.....La Neige, snow-white	4 0...0 8	.....Prince Albert, large purple-lilac	3 6...0 6		
.....Lilacinus superbue, sky-blue, tipped white	4 0...0 8	.....Queen Victoria, pure white	3 0...0 6		
.....Madame Mina, deep violet-striped	3 6...0 6	.....Sir J. Franklin, large dark purple... 4 0...0 8			
		.....Sir Walter Scott, beautifully pen-cilled lilac, very large	3 0...0 6		
		.....Vulcan, rich purple-lilac	3 0...0 6		

WINTER ACONITE.

.....Winter Aconite, golden-yellow, per doz., 6d.; per 100, 2s. 6d., large roots 3s. 6d.; per 1000, 2s. 10s.

CHIONODOXA LUCILIAE (*The Glory of the Snow*).

.....*Chionodoxa Luciliae* (*The Glory of the Snow*). Mr. Maw, in describing the circumstances under which he found the *Chionodoxa Luciliae*, says, "At the lower level it was out of flower, but near the summit of the mountain a mass was met with in full splendour, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty I ever beheld; a mass of blue and white resembling *Nemophila insignis* in colour, but more intense and brilliant." The *Chionodoxa Luciliae* was beautifully figured in *The Garden*, July 3rd, 1880, and in 1878 the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society awarded to our specimen a First Class Certificate. Collected roots, per 1000, 1st size, 120s.; 2nd size, 100s.; 3rd size, 80s.; per 100, 21s., 15s., & 10s. 6d.; per doz., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., & 1s. 6d. Extra sized roots for pot culture, per doz., 5s. 6d.

.....*Chionodoxa sardensis*; this beautiful species we offer for the first time. Our correspondent informs us the roots were gathered close to the ruins of the ancient town of Sardis, at an elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet. The flowers he describes as larger and more numerous than those of *C. Luciliae*, and, with the exception of a very small white eye, are of a rich uniform intense *Nemophila*-blue. Collected roots, per 100, 1st size, 42s.; 2nd size, 30s.; 3rd size, 21s.; per doz., 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d. & 3s. 6d.; extra sized roots for pot culture, per doz., 10s. 6d.



Established bulbs of *Chionodoxa Luciliae* have from 10 to 20 blossoms on a spike. The new species, *C. sardensis*, is even more floriferous.

The annexed illustration of *Chionodoxa Luciliae*, and the following remarks, are from *The Garden*, June 7, 1879:

"The *Chionodoxa Luciliae* is, without doubt, the finest addition that has recently been made to our list of hardy spring-flowering dwarf bulbous plants. Its habit at once reminds one of the two-leaved Squill (*Scilla bifolia*), as it rarely develops more than a pair of leaves. The blossoms, from five to ten in number, are produced on gracefully arched stems, from 4 to 8 inches high, and are each nearly one inch across, star-like in form, and of a beautiful blue tint on the outside, gradually merging into pure white in the centre. As to the hardiness of *Chionodoxa Luciliae* there can be no doubt, as it has withstood the past trying winter with impunity, and flowered freely during March and April."

SNOWDROP (*GALANTHUS NIVALIS*).

The Snowdrop is most generally used as a permanent edging, and in masses. In lawns and pleasure parks, dotted about in tufts, it looks charming nestling in the grass. When planting the Snowdrop in grass, the turf need not be disturbed, but holes five inches deep should be made with a dibber, dropping in two inches of fresh

soil, then three or more bulbs, keeping the holes about three inches apart. Snowdrops planted on banks and grass slopes are beautiful.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
..... Double-flowering	per 1000 21 0 ...	per 100 2 6 ...	per doz. 0 5
..... Single-flowering	" 21 0 ...	" 2 6 ...	" 0 5
..... Double-flowering, extra large roots	" 30 0 ...	" 3 6 ...	" 0 6
..... Single-flowering "	" 30 0 ...	" 3 6 ...	" 0 6

THE GIANT SINGLE SNOWDROPS.

	each—s. d.
..... <i>Galanthus plicatus</i> (The Giant Crimean Snowdrop), white	per doz., 4s. 6d. 0 6
..... " <i>Imperati</i> (Imperati's Giant Snowdrop), white, the largest	" 4s. 6d. 0 6

GALANTHUS ELWESII (Elwes' Giant

Snowdrop), a distinct and beautiful species from the mountains near Smyrna, per 1000, 1st size, 120/-, 2nd size, 100/-, and 3rd size, 80/-; per 100, 21/-, 15/-, and 10/-; per doz., 3/-, 2/-, and 1/-.

The Illustration of *Galanthus Elwesii* and the remarks upon it are from "The Garden," 1st April, 1876; shortly after Mr. Elwes had introduced this valuable Snowdrop, and before the plant was sufficiently established to show its true character. The sepals are broader, and the unopened flower larger and more globose in form than represented by the Woodcut.

ELWES' NEW SNOWDROP

(*Galanthus Elwesii*).

"We recently saw this fine form of Snowdrop in Mr. Barr's bulb grounds at Tooting, from whence flowers were obtained from which our engraving was prepared.

"It is, perhaps, the finest of all our Snowdrops, its nearest ally undoubtedly being *G. Imperati*, but in that variety the conspicuous green blotches at the base of the three inner segments of the perianth characteristic of *G. Elwesii*, are wanting.

"It may be at once distinguished from the common Snowdrop by its larger size, and from *G. plicatus* by its more glaucous unimplaited leaves.

"As a garden plant this Snowdrop will be most welcome when more plentiful, not only for planting in patches among the herbage, on outlying portions of the lawn, or wherever the less conspicuous common form is usually to be found, but also for use in bouquets, and for decoration. The bold and finely moulded outer segments are of crystalline whiteness, and the flowers of it which we obtained for sketching kept perfectly fresh for more than a week in a glass of water. Nothing could look prettier than they did, their snowy segments contrasted with violets and a few sprays of Maiden Hair Fern."

When above was written, bulbs of *Galanthus Elwesii* were being sold at 10s. 6d. each; now they are cheap. See above for price per 1000, 100, and dozen.



THE SNOWFLAKES (LEUCCJUM), SPRING, SUMMER, AND WINTER.

	each—s. d.
..... <i>Autumnale</i> (<i>Acis Autumnalis</i>), white and pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 4s. 6d. 0 6
..... <i>Æstivum</i> , white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per 100, 1s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. 0 3
..... <i>Pulchellum</i> , white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	per doz., 3s. 6d. 0 4
..... <i>Vernum</i> , white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., Imported roots	per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d. 0 3
..... " white, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., English roots. Figured in <i>The Garden</i> , 1875, per 100, 12s. 6d.; per doz., 2s. od. 0 3	

EARLY-FLOWERING SCILLA.

....Sibirica, intense rich blue, very dwarf.....	per 100, 5/6 ; larger bulbs, 7/6 ; per doz., 1/- & 1/6 ; each, 3d.
....Bifolia, ultramarine-blue, very dwarf.....	per 100, 7s. 6d. ; per doz., 1s. 6d. ; each, 3d.

SCILLA (THE SPANISH WOOD HYACINTH).

....Wood Hyacinth, choice mixed	per 1000, 6s. ; per 100, 7s. 6d. ; per doz. 1/-
.... " " Finc "	, 42s. ; " , 5s. 6d. ; " , 1/-

MUSCARI.

M. botryoides, the Grape Hyacinth, has a neat dwarf compact growth, with flower spikes of dark blue, clear pearl-blue, and pure white. It is an admirable plant for edgings to permanent beds, and beautiful for pot culture, 6 bulbs in a pot.

....Fine mixed, for woodland walks and wild gardens..... per 1000, 40/- ; per 100, 5/6 ; per doz. 1/-

LILY OF THE VALLEY (*Convallaria majalis*).

CULTURE.—A moist atmosphere and abundance of water is indispensable in forcing Lily of the Valley.	
each-s. d.	each-s. d.
....Fine clumps .....per doz. 12s. 6d. 1/-	....Clumps, rose-coloured 2/- 6
....Extra strong selected clumps " 16s. 2/-	....Crowns, double-flowered, per doz. 3s. 6d. 0/- 4
....Strong Crowns, for potting, per 100, 8s. ; per bundle of 25, 2s. 6d.	....Clumps, double-flowered 2/- 6
....Second Size Crowns, for planting out, per 100, 5s. 6d. ; per 1000, 40s.	....Variegated foliage, crowns, per doz. 5s. 6d. 0/- 6
....Crowns, rose-coloured .....per doz. 3s. 6d. 0/- 4	....Variegated foliage, in pots, each 1s. 6d. & 2/- 6
	....Argentea marginata, crowns, per doz. 10s. 6d. 1/-

DIELYTRA (Lyre Flower).

each-s. d.	each-s. d.
....Spectabilis, per doz., 5/6, 7/6 & 10/6; 6d. & 1/- | ....Spectabilis alba, white, 2 ft. 2/- 6	
....Spectabilis fol. aureo-variegatis, 2 ft. .....per doz., 7s. 6d. ; each, 9d.	

SPIRÆA (*The Meadow Sweet of Japan*).

CULTURE under glass is the same as recommended for Lily of the Valley.

each-s. d.	each-s. d.
....Japonica, strong clumps, specially prepared for forcing .....per doz., 7s. 6d. 0/- 9	....Japonica fol. aureo-reticulatis, leaves reticulated yellow and green, prepared clumps .....per doz. 15/- 1/-
....Japonica fol. aureo-reticulatis, leaves reticulated yellow and green, per doz. 7/-, 0/- 9	....Palmata, red, per doz., 12/- & 18/-; 1/- & 2/- 0

HEPATICA.

each-s. d.	each-s. d.
....Single blue, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6 0/- 6	....Single red, clumps 1/6, 2/6, to 3/- 6
.... " " clumps .....each, 1/6, 2/6, to 3/- 6	.... " mauve, plants .....per doz., 7/6; 0/- 9
....Double blue, plants .....each, 1/6 to 2/- 6	.... " white, plants " 7/6; 0/- 9
.... " " red, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6 0/- 6	.... " purple, plants " 10/-; 1/- 0
.... " " clumps .....each, 1/6, 2/6, to 3/- 6	....Angulosa, rich blue, large flowers, plants per doz., 7/6 & 10/-; 9d. & 1/- 0
....Single red, plants, per doz., 3/6, 5/6, to 7/6 0/- 6	

FUNKIA, OR THE PLANTAIN LILY.

These handsome ornamental-foliaged Japanese hardy plants develope their leaves early in Spring, and in Summer and Autumn, throw up a profusion of fine Lily-like flower spikes.

..... 6 in 6 vars., 3/6 & 5/6; 12 in 12 vars., 7/6 & 10/6

IRIS.

The Iris is the "Orchid" of the flower garden ; its blossoms are the richest and most diverse in colour, and varied in form of hardy plants. It should be extensively planted in flower and shrubbery borders ; also for naturalization and in wild gardens. The varieties of Flag Iris, when established, require no further care. The varieties of Bulbous Iris in light well drained soils increase rapidly.

To cut for filling vases and for table bouquets, all the Iris are admirably adapted, and when necessary to forward the flowers to a distance, gather the buds just before expanding, and, like the Gladioli, they will open in water. The effect is greatly enhanced when the individual blossoms are arranged in wet sand or moss, or on a bank of wet moss.

ENGLISH IRIS (THE LARGE BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

This magnificent Iris thrives best in well-drained soil when planted in heavy soil surround the bulbs with sand. When convenient plant as soon after the beginning of September as possible, although we have planted as late as December, and even in January ; but the earlier the planting is done the better. The varieties described are distinct, and as strikingly beautiful and varied in colour as the most sumptuous orchids of the hot-house.

We exhibit annually cut flowers of this grand Iris at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, &c.

....3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	s. d.	....3 each of 24 ditto	s. d.
....1 each of 24 ditto	15/-	....Fine mixed per 100, 6/- ; per doz. 1/-	0/-
....3 each of 12 ditto	8/- 6	....Choice mixed 8/-	1/-

SPANISH IRIS (THE SMALL BULBOUS IRIS OF SPAIN).

The Spanish Iris are in flower a fortnight before the English, and differ considerably, the flowers being smaller, and the combination of colours quite different ; the blendings of the colours are more curious, and in this respect may be compared with the more rare of the curiously coloured orchids. They require the same cultural treatment as the English Iris. See coloured plate in *The Garden*, 1881.

We exhibit annually cut flowers of the Spanish Iris at the Meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society.

....3 each of 24 magnificent varieties	s. d.	....3 each of 24 ditto	s. d.
....1 each of 24 ditto	12/- 6	....Fine mixed per 100, 3s. 6d. ; per doz. 0/- 6	0/- 6
....3 each of 12 ditto	5/- 6	....Choice mixed " 4s. 6d. ; " 0/- 8	0/- 8

....Named varieties, mixed	s. d.
....Named varieties, mixed	10s. 6d. ; 1/-

SUNDRY IRIS, BULBOUS, &c.

	s. d.
.....Alata, blue, shading to lilac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1878.....each	1 0
.....Juncea, S. and F. brilliant golden-yellow.....per doz. 5s. 6d. "	0 6
.....Lusitanica, S. and F. rich yellow.....	per doz. 5/6 0
.....Lusitanica sordida, S. rich chestnut-brown, F. olive with rich orange, very handsome	6/0 0 6
.....Pavonia major, pure white, petals blotched clear celestial blue, for pots or the open ground, 1 ft.	3/6 0 4
.....Persica, white, the petals marked blue, purple, and yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1/6 0 3
.....Reticulata, brilliant deep violet, blotched golden-yellow, very fragrant, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Figured in "The Garden," 1881.....per doz. 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; each	5/6 0 6
	0 9

IRIS KÆMPFERI (the Clematis-like-flowered Japanese Flag Iris).

CULTURE.—A naturally good adhesive, moist, loamy garden soil, laying well to the sun suits this plant. For example, on the moist Bagshot soil, in Mr. Stevens' garden the plant makes very strong growth, and flowers with remarkable freedom. When a soil has to be specially prepared, we recommend leaf soil, loam and peat in equal parts; but manure should not be given unless thoroughly decomposed or as a liquid. We are of opinion that the Iris Kæmpferi is semi-aquatic, and would recommend those who have the opportunity to try it as such.

The six NEW DUPLEX IRIS KÆMPFERI described, we feel sure, will give the greatest satisfaction. For the six, 18s., or 3s. 6d. each,

.....Prince of Wales, S. lilac, tinted violet, F. white, reticulated violet with conspicuous yellow spot.

.....Princess of Wales, S. white, tinged violet, F. white.

.....Princess Mary of Cambridge, S. and F. rich claret-purple, tinged violet, yellow eye.

.....Duke of Teck, S. and F., purple, speckled white, having a conspicuous yellow spot with halo of sky blue.

.....Duke of Albany, purple, shaded violet, the surface profusely speckled.

.....Duchess of Albany, rich purple, spotted white with conspicuous orange spot.

.....In addition to the above six new varieties of Iris Kæmpferi, we have many others, ranging in price, each, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5s. 6d.

DWARF IRIS, INCLUDING PUMILA, OLBIENSIS, ETC.

	per doz.—s. d.	per doz.—s. d.	
.....Pumila cerulea, S. and F. rich clear blue	5 6	.....Chamaeiris purpurea, S. purple, F. deep purple, very handsome	7 6
....., lutea maculata, S. primrose, F. brown, edged yellow.....	7 6	.....Nudicaulis, S. purple, F. crimson-purple	4 6
.....Biflorus, S. violet-purple, F. crimson-purple	3 6	.....Balkana, a beautiful new species, with claret-purple flowers	2 6
....., gracilis, S. creamy white, F. sulphur, fragrant, per 100, 10s. 6d.	2 6	.....Cengialti, a beautiful new species, with the same fine blue flowers as of <i>Pat-tida dalmatica</i>	1 6

IRIS BARBATA, THE BEARDED IRIS, COMMONLY CALLED GERMAN OR FLAG IRIS.

Our collection of this Section of Iris has been pronounced the most complete in England, and in "THE GARDEN" of August 29th, 1874, a lengthened, classified, and descriptive list is given of the varieties we have flowered. In colours there are flowers of the richest yellows, the most intense purples, the most delicate blues, the softest mauves, and the most beautiful claret-reds. There are whites, and primroses, and bronzes of every imaginable shade—indeed, language fails us in picturing the beauties of this flower; in many of the varieties will be found 10 to 20 different shades harmonizing and blending in such a manner as to make one perfectly enthusiastic. Those who have not used the varieties of Iris Barbata for surrounding artificial lakes and ponds, or cultivated them in the flower borders, shrubberies, woodland walks, and wild gardens, should do so.

	s. d.	s. d.	
.....50 in 50 most superb varieties	42 0	.....12 in 12 very fine varieties	6s. and 9 0
.....25 in 25	21 0	.....Choice mixed varieties per 100, 30s.; p. doz.	4 6
.....12 in 12	12 0	.....Fine mixed varieties per 100, 21s.	3 6
.....50 in 50 very fine varieties	30 0	.....Mixed from Neglecta and Pallida vars.	4 6
.....25 in 25	15 0	.....Mixed bronze-coloured varieties	4 6

BEARLESS SPECIES OF FLAG IRIS.

The Iris offered in this section are perfectly hardy, and altogether distinct from the Barbata group. Most of them make grand aquatics, especially *Aurea*, *Monneri*, *Ochroleuca*, *Goldenstadii*, the varieties of *Pseudo-Acorus*, and *Spiria*, which in water are not only majestic in growth, but have flowers surpassingly beautiful. The varieties of *Sibirica*, including *Orientalis*, are graceful in water. All the other Iris in this group, with the exception of *Cristata*, *Iberica*, *Ruthenica*, *Stylosa*, *Susiana*, *Tectorum*, and *Tuberosa* may be grown as marsh plants. *Cristata* is charming when grown on banks and rock-work in sunny sheltered places; *Iberica* and *Susiana* require special treatment. Dr. Foster, who grows these successfully, has them planted in a frame, and from the middle of June to the middle of October, all moisture is excluded. From October till in flower the lights are removed and the plants exposed to all weathers. From a very small space, Dr. Foster cut this season a large quantity of the finest flowers of *Iberica* we ever before saw. *Fætidissima* is valuable for damp shady situations, and is prized for its seed vessels; *Tectorum* is found on the thatched roofs of Chinese houses.

	s. d.	s. d.	
.....30 in 30 beautiful varieties	30 0	.....12 in 12 beautiful varieties	6s., 9s., & 12 0
.....20 in 20	20 0	.....6 in 6	3s. 5/6, & 7 6

IXIAS, SPARAXIS, TRITONIAS, AND BABIANAS.

CULTURE IN-DOORS.—From September to December plant in a five-inch pot five or six bulbs, using a compost of turfly loam, leaf soil, and silver sand. Make the soil firm about the bulbs, then plunge the pots in ashes in a cold pit or frame, and withhold water till the plants appear, then give sparingly at first. Except during wet or frosty weather, the lights should be left off. Early in February, the plants having made sufficient growth, remove them to the greenhouse, and carefully attend to the watering.

CULTURE OUT-DOORS.—Plant from October to January, at a depth of three to four inches, and two to three inches apart, in a prepared light loamy soil, thoroughly drained, the bed raised a few inches above the general level, with a due south aspect. Should the earlier plantings make foliage in autumn, protection must be given during severe frost, and this is best done by hooping the beds over, and, when necessary, covering with mats; or Tiffany may be used, and can remain on till the danger from severe frost has passed. The plantings made in December and January need no protection beyond a little fern, which gradually remove in spring as the plants spear through it; as these late plantings will flower later in summer than the earlier ones, select a situation for them where the sun's rays will be somewhat broken, and the blooming period will thereby be prolonged.

IXIAS.

	s. d.		s. d.
..... 3 each of 30 splendid varieties	21 0	..... 1 each of 12 splendid varieties	2/6 & 3 6
..... 3 each of 20 ditto	10/6 & 15 0	..... Choice mixed per 100, 7/6; per doz. 1 6	
..... 3 each of 10 ditto	5/6 & 7 6	..... Fine mixed per 100, 5/6; , ,	1 0

SPARAXIS.

	s. d.		s. d.
..... 5 each of 12 splendid varieties	10 6	..... 1 each of 12 splendid varieties	2 6
..... 3 " 12 " "	6 0	..... Choice mixcd, per 100, 7s. 6d. ...per doz. 1 6	
..... 2 " 12 " "	4 6	..... Fine mixed, pcr 100, 5s. 6d. , ,	1 0

TRITONIAS.

	s. d.		s. d.
..... 5 each of 12 splendid varieties	12 6	..... 1 each of 12 splendid varieties	2 6
..... 3 " 12 " "	7 6	..... Choice mixcd, per 100, 7s. 6d. ...per doz. 1 6	
..... 2 " 12 " "	4 6	..... Fine mixed, pcr 100, 5s. 6d. , ,	1 0

BABIANAS.

	s. d.		s. d.
..... 5 each of 10 splendid varieties	10 6	..... 1 each of 10 splendid varieties	2 6
..... 3 " 10 " "	5 6	..... Choice mixed, per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz. 1 6	
..... 2 " 10 " "	4 6	..... Fine , , , 5s. 6d.; , ,	1 0

THE RANUNCULUS.

CULTURE.—Plant the Turban Ranunculus from October to March, and the Persian varieties from January to April. It is in a somewhat moist soil which has been trenched deeply that the Ranunculus does best, but any good loamy soil, which has been properly prepared, will do. When the soil works kindly, and the day is dry, draw drills two inches deep, and five or six inches apart; at the bottom of the drill sprinkle a little sand, press the tubers firmly into the soil, claws downwards, and cover with sand, then with soil, keeping the crown of the tuber two inches under the surface. Cover the early plantings with dry litter, leaves, or old tan during severe weather, and this remove before the foliage in Spring gets injured. In April and May, during dry weather, water the beds freely two or three times a week, and when the flower-buds appear; water if necessary daily, and continue doing so while the plants are blooming, taking every care not to wet the foliage if possible.

DOUBLE PERSIAN RANUNCULUS FOR BEDS, RIBBONS, AND MASSES.

The named varieties have been selected on account of their large flowers and fine colours.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	s. d.		s. d.
..... 5 each 25 splendid named varieties.....	15 0	..... 1 each 25 splendid named varieties	3 6
..... 3 " 25 ditto	10 0	..... Mixed Scotch spotted vars. per 100, 5/6; doz. 1 0	
..... Superfine mixed varieties, per 1000, 30s.; per 100, 3s. 6d.; per dozen, 8d.			
..... Fine ditto ditto 25s.; ditto, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 6d.			

DOUBLE TURBAN OR TURKISH RANUNCULUS.

OUR OWN SELECTIONS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
..... 100 each 8 splendid varieties	1 7 6	..... 25 each 8 splendid varieties	0 7 6
..... 50 " 8 " "	0 14 6	..... 10 each 8 " "	0 3 6
..... Splendid mixed, per 1000, 25s.; per 100, 3s. 6d.; pcr dozen, 6d.			

TURCO-PERSIAN NEW LARGE-FLOWERING RANUNCULUS.

This new race of Ranunculus is remarkable for a vigorous growth, and is extraordinarily floriferous; the plants attain a height of about 18 inches, and produce from 10 to 15 blossoms. Where cut flowers are in demand, these new Ranunculus are most valuable, as flowers may be gathered from the same bed several times a week, during the flowering period, without impairing the display.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
..... 10 each of 25 splendid varieties	1 10 0	..... 1 each of 25 splendid varieties	3 6
..... 5 " of 25 " "	0 15 0	..... Choice mixed ...per 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz. 1 0	
..... 3 " of 25 " "	0 10 0	..... Fine mixed, 3s. 6d.; , ,	0 9

THE ANEMONE, OR WINDFLOWER.

CULTURE.—Any good soil, moderately well drained, suits the Anemone. In its native habitat it grows mostly in vineyards and oliveyards, where it is partially protected from the sun's rays and parching winds, the most potent enemies of Spring flowers. Plant in succession from August to May, the roots four to six inches apart, and at a depth of two to three inches; this should be done when the ground is in good working condition and on a dry day. *The planting for Summer and Autumn-flowering must be in a situation where the ground is moist, and in shade from 10 or 11 a.m.*

NEW DOUBLE POPPY ANEMONES, FOR BEDS AND MASSES.

	s. d.		per 100. per doz.
..... 5 each, 25 new splendid varieties	15 0	..... New varieties, in mixture.....	7 6...1 6
..... 3 " 25 " "	10 0	..... New blue varieties.....	12 6...2 6
..... 1 " 25 " "	3 6	..... New scarlet varieties.....	12 6...2 6
..... Fine mixed double, all colours .....		..... 3s. 6d. per 100; 8d. per doz.	
..... Splendid mixed double, all colours .....		..... 5s. 6d. per 100; 1s. per doz.	
..... Splendid double scarlets in shades.....		..... 7s. 6d. per 100; 1s. 3d. per doz.	

NEW DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED FRENCH ANEMONES.

..... Splendid varieties, in mixture, 7/6 per doz., 9d. each.

SINGLE POPPY ANEMONES, OR WINDFLOWER.

These handsome Single Anemones have large beautiful saucer-shaped poppy-like blossoms, and during mild seasons, or in sheltered situations, are flowering continuously throughout the Winter, Spring, and early Summer months.

..... Fine mixed, 3/6 per 100; 0/8 per doz.		..... Brilliant Scarlet Varieties, 4/6 per 100; 0/9 per doz.
..... New large-flowered Varieties, 5/6 per 100; 1/0 per doz.		
..... New large-flowered, "The Bride," flowers snow-white, very large and remarkably beautiful, per 100, 10/6; per doz., 1/6.		

..... New large-flowered Intense Brilliant Scarlet, per 100, 5/6; 1/0 per doz.
..... New large-flowered Splendid mixed French Varieties, per 100, 7/6; per doz., 1/3.
..... Victoria Giant, a new race, with remarkably large flowers and brilliant colours, per 100, 10/6; per doz. 1/6.

ANEMONE STELLATA (THE STARRY WINDFLOWER OF THE RIVIERA).

These Starry-flowered Anemones are remarkable for variety of brilliant colours, elegant flowers, and graceful foliage. Those offered were selected by us from a very large collection; *A. stellata* are good pot-plants.

..... 3 each of 12 varieties 7 6 Fine mixed, per 100, 12/6; per doz., 2/0
 1 each of 12 " 3 6 Mixed from the collection, per 100, 15/-; per doz., 2/6

ANEMONE FULGENS (SCARLET WINDFLOWER).

This is the most brilliant and graceful of all Winter and Spring-flowering Anemones. The rich dazzling scarlet flowers, and light elegant growth, render it the most attractive scarlet flower of Spring. It is valuable for table bouquets or vases, as it lasts a long time in water. If the roots are planted early, flowers may be gathered from Christmas, and, by successional plantings, from August to May, a continued display is maintained till late in autumn. *The plantings made for summer and autumn-flowering must be in a situation where in summer the ground is moist, and in shade, after 10 or 11 a.m.*

..... Fulgens, dazzling scarlet ...per 100, 21/0	each—s. d.	..... Fulgens græca, dazzling scarlet, per 100, 30s.	each—s. d.
Figured in <i>Garden</i> , 1877 ...per doz., 3/6	0 6	per doz., 4/6	0 6
..... Fulgens double and semi-double, which have been specially collected for us, and which differ from the Fulgens or Peacock Anemone of Cannes	per 100, 25/-	per doz., 4/-	0 6
..... Fulgens flore-pleno, the double scarlet Peacock Anemone of Cannes, per 100, 7/6	per doz., 1/-	0 3	

SUNDY ANEMONES.

	each-s.	d.		each-s.	d.
Apennina, rich blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., per 100, 14s.; per doz. 2s.	0	3	Nemorosa alba fl. pl., double, pure white, very beautiful.....	2/6	0
" alba, pure white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., per doz. 10/6	1	0	" rubra fl. pl., double red, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per doz., 3/6	0	3
Blanda, brilliant blue, resembles Apennina, but flowers a month earlier, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	2	6	" Robinsoniana, blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., per doz. 7/6	0	4
Japonica alba, pure white	7/6	0	Palmata, yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., per doz. 7/6	0	9
" elegans, rose	7/6	0	Ranunculoides, yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., per doz., 5/6	0	6
" rubra, rose-purple	7/6	0	Sylvestris, (<i>The Snowdrop Windflower</i>), flowers pure white, spring and summer flowering	5/6	0
Nemorosa bracteata fl. pl., white florets, resting on green bracts, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per doz. 35.6d.	0	4	..... per doz. 5/6	0	6

CYCLAMEN.

All the European Cyclamen are hardy, they require perfect drainage, and should be sheltered from the cutting winds of March and April, and the hot rays of the Summer sun; planted at the bottom of old walls and on rockwork, they are very beautiful; or nestling in the grass, near the roots and under the shelter of old trees, the effect is most charming. *Europaeum* commences flowering in July; the *Hederifolium* varieties follow in Autumn; *Atkinsii*, *Ibericum*, and *Coun* are Winter-flowering; *Reparandum* and *Vernum* close the Cyclamen season in April. These hardy Cyclamen are beautiful pot plants when skilfully cultivated. See General Autumn Catalogue.

Cyclamen Europaeum, we have these roots collected on the Alps. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and the foliage beautifully variegated; it is a fine species either for rockwork, to plant at the bottom of old walls, to naturalize in the grass, or to plant in wild gardens. *Ground roots*, 25s. per 100; per dozen, 4s. 6d.

..... Seed saved from the Large Flowered Prize Varieties of *C. persicum*, is 6d. and 2s. 6d. per packet.
Seedling plants, when properly cultivated, make fine specimens in about 12 months.

..... *Cyclamen persicum*, large-flowered varieties, for Greenhouse decoration, per doz., 15s., 21s., 25s., and 30s.; according to size, each, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. Larger specimens, each, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., and 18s. Plants in flower, 1s. 6d. Each plant, 1s. 6d.

..... Hardy Cyclamen, Autumn, Winter, and Spring-flowering, assorted varieties, per doz., 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS (THE GREAT SNOW-WHITE CHIMMER) IN GREECE AND TURKEY

Hyacinthus candidans is perhaps the most ornamental of summer-flowering hardy bulbs.

Jacquelinii is perhaps the most ornamental of summer-flowering hardy bulbs; it attains a height of 3 to 6 feet, according to soil and situation, and is surrounded with 20 to 50 graceful pendant bell-shaped flowers. It is equally decorative for the flower border and conservatory. Figured in *The Garden*, 1851. Flowering bulbs, per 100, 2/-, 30/-, and 42/-.

GLADIOLUS RAMOSUS

GLADIOLUS RAMOSUS, AND OTHER EARLY FLOWERING GLADIOLI.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground, working in plenty of rotten manure in the underspit; plant the varieties of Colvilli, Cardinalis, and Byzantinus from the beginning of October, and the others from November till March, at a depth of six inches. If the summer is dry and the weather hot, a good soaking of water or liquid manure twice a week greatly benefits the growing plants.

CULTURE FOR CONSERVATORY DECORATION.—Plant three to five, according to the size of root, in a five or six-inch pot, and plunge in ashes in a cold frame or pit, and withhold water till the bulbs have started into growth; or, the pots may be buried in ashes out of doors, as recommended for the Hyacinth, and there allowed to remain undisturbed till ready to remove indoors. It is customary with some to plant several bulbs close together in the open border, and, when the flower begins to colour, lift without breaking the ball, pot, and place indoors. So treated, the flowers expand as if the bulbs had not been disturbed.

READY IN OCTOBER

READY IN OCTOBER.			<i>L. s. d.</i>		
..... 6 each, of 15 varieties.....	I	I	O	..... Splendid varieties, per 100, 15/-; per doz.	<i>L. s. d.</i>
..... 3 , 15 ,	0	10	6	..... Fine mixed .....per 100, 10/6/-; per doz.	0 2 0
..... 1 , 15 ,	0	4	0	Guernsey Seedlings, per 100, 21/-; per doz.	0 2 0

FRENCH VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS GANDAVENSIS

FRENCH VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS GANDAVENSIS.

GLADIOLUS ROOTS, VARIETIES OF GANDAVENSIS.—Our own Selections.

Ready to send out in January.

	s. d.		s. d.
..... 5 bulbs each of 20 beautiful varieties	42 0	..... 30 in 30 splendid varieties	30 0
..... 3 " 20 "	30 0	..... 30, 30 very fine "	21 0
..... 1 " 20 "	10 6	..... 12, 12 splendid "	15 0
..... 5 " 12 "	25 0	..... 12, 12 beautiful "	9 0
..... 3 " 12 "	17 6	..... 12, 12 fine "	6 0

Gladioli Roots, varieties of Gandavensis in Special Mixtures.

	per 100. per doz.		per 100. per doz.
..... Reds of shades, in mixture	21/-	..... 3/-	30/-
..... Roses of shades, in mixture	24/6	..... 3/3	10/6
..... Whites of shades, in mixture	24/6	..... 3/3	15/-
..... Yellows of shades, in mixture	30/-	..... 4/6	2/6
..... Unnamed Seedlings of the highest type from which varieties of great excellence can be selected; the flowers are large, and range in colour from pure white to the richest purple, per 100, 30s., per doz.	4	6	
..... Brenchleyensis, rich vermilion-scarlet	{ per 100, 7/6, per doz. 1/6, each	0	3
..... " selected, extra large roots }	10/6, " 2/0, " 0	4	
Ready in November {			

HARDY AMARYLLIS.

	per doz. each.	s. d. s. d.
..... Belladonna, white, flushed rosy purple	7	6...0 9
..... " minor,	..	.. I 0
..... " major,	..	.. I 6
..... Longifolia alba (<i>Crinum capense album</i>), white, a grand border plant	15. &	.. I 6
..... " rosea { " roseum), rose	15. &	.. I 6
..... " pallida { " pallidum) rose-white "	15. &	.. I 6
..... Candida (<i>Zephyranthes candida</i>), white, valuable as an edging, and beautiful in groups	2	6...0 3
..... Lutea (<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>), yellow, valuable as an edging, and beautiful in groups per 100, 15s.	2	6...0 3

VALLOTA PURPUREA AND THE JACOBEA LILY.

	each—s. d.
..... Vallota purpurea, bright scarlet	21s. & 30s. per doz.; 2s. 6d. & 3
..... Amaryllis formosissima, rich crimson	6

CHOICE GREENHOUSE AMARYLLIS.

CULTURE.—Immediately after potting, place in a moist temperature, and, if convenient, plunge the pot to the rim in a gentle steady moist bottom heat; thus treated, a vigorous leaf growth is produced, and a large umbel of flowers secured.

..... Choice Un-named Seedling Amaryllis per dozen, 30s.; each, 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d.

NEW VARIETIES OF AMARYLLIS FROM THE LEIDEN COLLECTION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
..... 12 in 12 magnificent new varieties	25 0 0	..... 12 in 12 very fine varieties	5 5 0
..... 12 in 12 "	15 15 0	..... 12 in 12 fine varieties	2 2 0
..... 12 in 12 beautiful varieties	10 10 0	..... Older vars. of Amaryllis, each 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, & 5/6	

THE LILUM.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—The borders of Rhododendron and Azalea beds are generally suitable for Lily culture, as the necessary compost for the particular species can easily be given, and the shelter from the surrounding branches is beneficial in protecting the plants in spring, and affording a partial shelter from the sun's rays in summer; amongst dwarf shrubs, or herbaceous plants, and in the proximity of trees, the Lily makes the most satisfactory growth, if care is taken that there is always sufficient exposure so that the plants do not make a feeble growth. In the preparation of ground for Lilies, loosen the soil to a depth of several feet, and add fresh loam, coarse sand, good peat, or sweet decomposed leaf soil, care being taken that the soils are free as possible from insect life, and the compost sufficiently friable not to cling to the bulb. Plant the bulbs 6 inches deep, and if all things are equal they may remain undisturbed for many years. The bog or swamp-loving Lilies, Superbum, Canadense, and the varieties of Pardalinum require a moist peaty soil. Rockwork and artificial mounds, such as may be seen in the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, are admirable for lilies, there being sufficient choice of aspects, soil, and drainage—thus the majestic bog-loving lilies would occupy the base with marsh plants, and the other species such positions as are best suited to them.

CULTURE IN-DOORS.—When grown in pots the Lily should have a compost of fibry loam and good peat, with plenty of sand, or sweet leaf soil and loam with sand, the bulb potted firmly, and the top covered at least two inches; this done, *plunge the pots in ashes out of doors under a north wall*, and there let the Lilies remain till they spear through the ashes, or, still better, till the flower buds are formed; at this stage remove to the conservatory, corridor, or sitting-room. *Lilies in pots, when removed from the ashes, should have clear liquid manure twice a week. The drainage of the pots must be good, and no stagnant moisture tolerated in the plunging ground.* Superbum, Canadense, and the varieties of Pardalinum, prefer moist sandy peat.

..... *Lilium Auratum*, in pots for late-flowering. These roots arrived from Japan in June, and were at once potted; at the present time (August) they give good promise of fine flower spikes, per dozen, 18/-, 24/-, & 30/-; each 2/-, 2/6, & 3/6

SELECTIONS OF LILIES.

..... For Conservatory decoration, 50 in 50 beautiful varieties	£3 3s. ; £4 4s. ; £5 5s. ; £7 7s.
..... " 25 in 25 "	£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £2 2s. ; £3 3s.
..... " 12 in 12 "	12s. ; £1 18s. ; £1 5s. ; £2 2s.
..... For Flower border decoration 50 in 50 beautiful varieties	£3 3s. ; £4 4s. ; £5 5s. ; £7 7s.
..... " 25 in 25 "	£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £2 2s. ; £3 3s.
..... " 12 in 12 "	7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s. to 42s.
..... For Rhododendron beds 25 in 25 beautiful varieties	30s., 42s. to 63s.
..... " 12 in 12 "	15s., 21s. to 42s.

HELLEBORUS, OR CHRISTMAS AND LENTEN ROSES.

In English gardens hardy plants are now fostered in permanent flower borders, and amongst them an honourable place is given to the decorative varieties of the Christmas and Lenten Roses, as the representatives of Winter flowers.

The Christmas and Lenten Roses are excellent pot plants, and well worth the attention of gardeners to grow into large specimens, which are very floriferous.

	s. d.		s. d.
.... 6 Lenten Rosee in 6 vars.	10/- 15/- & 21 0	.... 25 Lenten Rosee in 25 vars.	35/- 50/- & 63 0
.... 12 " " in 12 vars.	15/- 21/- & 30 0	.... 5 Christmae Rosee in 5 vars.	7/- 10/- & 15 0
.... 18 " " in 18 vars.	25/- 30/- & 42 0	.... 10 " " in 5 vars.	15/- 21/- & 30 0

THE CHRISTMAS ROSE (HELLEBORUS NIGER).

	each—s. d.
.... Niger (<i>the Christmas Rose</i>), per doz. (according to size of plant), 5/-, 7/-, 10/-, 15/-, 21/-, & 25/-	
.... " maximus (<i>the Great Christmas Rose</i>)	each, 6d., 9d., 1/-, 1½/-, 2/- & 3 6
.... " major (<i>the large Christmas Rose</i>)	each 1/-, 2½/- & 3 6
.... " minor (<i>the small Christmas Rose</i>)	each 1/-, 1½/- & 2 6
.... " scoticus (<i>Miss Hope's Christmas Rose</i>)	each 1/-, 2/- & 3 6

HERBACEOUS HARDY CHINESE PÆONIAS.

These noble plants compete favourably in general effect with the finest hybrid Rhododendrons, whether it be in variety of tint, diversity of colour, profusion or duration of bloom.

CULTURE.—Trench the ground as deeply as possible, adding abundance of *rotten manure*, and in Summer, when convenient, give a plentiful supply of liquid manure. The Peony may be planted in any position, but, considering that the flower buds are formed early in Spring, it is preferable to grow the plants where the sun's rays do not fall upon them till after 10 or 12 o'clock.

	s. d.		s. d.
.... 40 in 40 splendid varieties.....	63. to 84 0	.... 20 in 20 splendid varieties.....	35. to 42 0
.... 30 in 30 " "	42. to 63 0	.... 12 in 12 " "	15. 21. to 30 0

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED HARDY DOUBLE PYRETHRUMS.

OUR OWN SELECTION.

.... 12 in 12 fine varieties	7/-; very fine, 10/-; extra fine 15/-
.... 25 in 25 " "	17/-; " " 22/-; " " 30/-
.... 50 in 50 " "	30/-; " " 42/-; " " 50/-

Selections, 3 plants each var., for extensive planting, per 100, 6/-, 7/-, & 8/-

NEW ANEMONE-FLOWERED HARDY DOUBLE PYRETHRUMS.

OUR OWN SELECTION.

.... 12 in 12 fine varieties	7/-; very fine, 10/-; extra fine, 15/-
.... 25 in 25 " "	17/-; " " 22/-; " " 30/-

NEW SINGLE HARDY PYRÉTHRUMS.

.... 12 in 12 fine varieties	6/-; very fine varieties, 9/-; extra fine, 12/-
.... 25 in 25 " "	15/-; " " 21/-; " " 25/-

.... *Heuchera Richardsoni*, a scarce plant of rare beauty; during the Spring and early Summer months, no foliage plant in or out of doors will compare with this, either for effect in the flower borders or the gathered leaves for table decoration. The leaves resemble a Zonale Geranium, but with a silky texture, and having a rich brown, satin-like lustre per doz., 10s. 6d., & 15s.; each 1s. &

.... *Fritillaria armena*, a new hardy species of great beauty, from the mountains near Smyrna, and as it flowers at the same time, will be found a good associate to our native species; flowers soft yellow

..... per 100, 21s.; per doz. 3 6

.... *Crown Imperials, mixed, various shades*, 3 ft..... per doz., 5s. 6d.; each 0 6

.... *Dog's-tooth Violets, mixed varieties*..... per 100, 7s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.; each 0 2

.... *Milla biflora*, "pure white large flowers"; this is a beautiful Mexican bulb, which should be grown in pots under glass, or kept dry during winter, and planted out in March per doz., 7s. 6d. 0 3

.... *BARR & SON'S PREPARED CHARCOAL AND COCOA FIBRE*, specially adapted for growing Ferns in Plant Cases, and Bulbs in Jardiniets, Glasses, &c. When the Prepared Cocoa Nut Fibre and Charcoal is used for glasses, before putting in the Bulbs the glasses should be filled with the preparation, and water given till it can absorb no more. On this place the Bulb, and fasten it down with brown paper as you would a jam pot, and after this keep the material in the glass always wet. No. 1 quality, 6/- per bushel; 2/- per peck. No. 2 quality, 4/- per bushel; 1/- per peck.

A FEW SPECIALTIES IN FLOWER SEEDS WHICH MAY BE SOWN IN AUTUMN.

.... *Verbaecum olympicum*, a magnificent plant, with large massive white foliage, and great towering, often branched, flower spikes, which are crowded with large bright yellow flowers, fresh seed,

.... *Primula rosea*, the most beautiful of the hardy Indian Primulas per packet, 6d. & 1 0

.... *The Munstead Iceland Poppies*, colours from pale lemon to orange and orange scarlet per packet, 1 0

.... *Meconopsis nepalense*, the handsome sulphur-coloured Indian Poppy, quite hardy..... per packet, 1s. & 2 6

.... " *Wallich*, the handsome blue Indian Poppy, quite hardy " 1s. & 2 6

.... *Barr's Covent Garden Primula*, red, flowers large, of great substance " 2s. 6d. & 3 6

.... *Barr's Covent Garden Primula*, white, flowers large, of great substance " 2s. 6d. & 3 6

.... *Barr's Covent Garden Cineraria*, flowers large and of fine quality " 2s. 6d. & 3 6

.... *Myosotis dissitiflora* (*the earliest Forget-me-not*). Clear bright-blue..... " 1s. & 2 6



Daffodils.

"Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty."
Shakspeare.

Daffadillies.

"Thy sommer proude with Daffadillies dight."
Spenser.

Daffodowndillies.

"Strew the green round with Daffodowndillies."
Spenser.

BARR & SON.

E.W.B.